

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Year. BUNDAY, DET Year AND SUNDAY, per Year. ..... 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added.

Panis-Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Ricaque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

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#### Massachusetts to Start the Ball.

The first State Convention of either political party to elect delegates to a National Convention in 1900 will be held by the Democrats of Massachusetts at Mechanics Hall in Boston to-morrow.

At last year's election in Massachusetts. ROGER WOLCOTT of Boston, former Lieutenant-Governor, was the Republican candidate, and was successful, receiving 191,000 votes against 108,000 cast for ALEXANDER B. BRUCE of Lawrence, the Democratic nomines, and 18,000 for the minor candidates, of whom in Massachusetts there are always several. This year Governor Wolcott has formally withdrawn as a candidate for renomination, and by harmonious arrangement and in compliance with an old established and wholesome political usage in that State, the present Lieutenant-Governor, W. MURRAY CRANE of Berkshire, three times elected to that office, will be nominated for Governor. To-morrow's Democratic Convention will according to present understanding, renominate the candidate of last year, Mr. BRUCE, who is a cracker manufacturer.

It has been proposed by some ardent and unsophisticated BRYAN partisans in Massachusetts, where there is supposed to be some latent lukewarmness toward the aggressive foreign policy of the Republican National Administration, that the Boston Convention should "come out strong against imperialism," giving Agui-NALDO a prudent but friendly boost.

Such a plan, however, does not give promise of much political advantage. At their State Convention of a year ago the Massachusetts Democrats, under the guldance of George FRED WILLIAMS and others, came out strongly against an American foreign policy and declared their "uncompromising opposition to imperialism, whether within or without the United States," and they were defeated by a big Republican majority.

The doings of Massachusetts Democrats. even in the year preceding an important Presidential election, are not, usually, of much political importance, but public attention throughout the Union will be drawn to to-morrow's State Convention. because it will make Massachusetts the first of the States to elect delegates to the next National Convention, and the indications are that they will be out-and-out BRYAN delegates.

#### The French Senate as a Court of Impeachment.

It is worth while to note the composition and functions of the French Senate, now that it is sitting as a high court of justice to try twenty-two persons accused of conspiring to subvert the existing form of government. This is the second time in the history of the Third French Republic on which the Senate has had occasion to exercise its judicial powers.

The French Senate differs materially, not only from the British House of Lords, the German Bundesrath and the Swiss Council of States, but also from the Senate of the United States and from that of Italy The British House of Lords is a body of hereditary legislators, whose numbers may be increased through the exercise of the sovereign's right to create new hereditary peers, or life peers. The true conception of the German Bundesrath is that of an assembly of the sovereigns of the States composing the German Empire, which sovereigns are not, indeed, actually present, but appear in the persons of their representatives, who have a quasi-ambassadorial character act under instructions and may be recalled at will. The Swiss Council of States differs from our Federal Senate in that it possesses no specific functions, its powers being identical with those of the National Council, or Swiss House of Representatives. Considered as a bulwark of state rights, however, the Swiss Council of States is like our Senate, for it contains two members from each canton and one from each half-canton The Italian Senate, on the other hand, is not an elective body at all. It is an appointive body, being composed of the princes of the royal family, and of members, the number of whom is unlimited, appointed by the King for life from certain categories defined by the Statuto, or fundamental organic law of the Italian monarchy.

So much for the composition of the ostensible analogues of the French Senate. The latter body consists of 300 members, and, by the constitutional law of Feb. 24, 1875. 225 of these were to be elected for nine years by the departments, while seventyfive were appointed for life by the Versailles Assembly, which framed that law. The life Senators were intended to be a permament feature of the Senate, and it was processor should be elected for life by the Senate itself. In August, 1884, however, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, meeting in joint session at Versailles for revision purposes, passed a constitutional amendment, which, while leaving untouched the provisions relating to the existence and powers of the Senate, took away the constitutional character from the provisions regulating the election of Senators, which thus became subject to charge by ordinary legislation. In December of the same year, a law was enacted providing that, as fast as the life Senators died, their seats should be distributed among the eighty-six departments according to their respective popuwould be elected in the same way. The Senators so elected hold office for nine years, one-third retiring every three years; they are chosen in every department of France by an electoral college composed of the Council, of the members of the councils of the arrondissements, and delegates chosen | crats of timidity in the presence of a great by the municipal councils of the communes | national opportunity. of towns. Before 1884, each commune

ing Senators has been popularized, that the Senate was called by GAMBETTA the "Great Council of the Communes of France." The by which Senators are named, has had the five-sixths of the 300 members of the French Upper House being zealous supporters of the present Republican regime.

sessed by the Upper Houses of Parliament in other countries. We scarcely need point only tries cases of high treason and has publicity. exclusive jurisdiction over the members of its own body when accused of crime, but is the highest court of appeal from the English courts of law and equity. The German Bundesrath, although in its essence, as a political body, has no little power of judicial or semi-judicial nature. It decides disputes between the Imperial and State governments about the interpretation of imperial statutes. It is, virtually a court of appeal in cases where there is a denial of justice by a State court. It decides controversies between States which are not of the nature of private law, if appealed to by one of the parties; and, finally, when a constitutional question arises in a State which has no tribunal empowered to decide it, the Bundesrath must try to settle it by mediation, if requested to do so by one of the parties, or, if this fails it must try to dispose of the matter by imperial legislation.

The power of the Senate of the United

States to sit as a court of impeachment was not copied, as we have intimated. in the organization of the Swiss Council of States; in Switzerland the jurisdiction over cases of high treason against the Confederation belongs to the Federal Tribunal, which is composed of fourteen judges and as many substitutes, elected by the Federal Assembly, that is to say, by the Council of States and National Council, or House of Representatives, in joint session, which Federal Assembly also designates the President and Vice-President of the court for two years at a time. The Italian Senate, although a purely appointive body unlimited in numbers, and therefore presumably controllable by the Executive, can sit as a court to try Ministers impeached by the Chamber of Deputies; to try all cases of high treason and attempts on the safety of the State; and even to try its own members, the Italians having copied in their Senate the antiquated privilege which entitles the English peers to be tried for crime only by members of their own

body. The judicial powers entrusted to the French Senate correspond very nearly to those of the American Senate. The President of the Republic is authorized, with the approval of the Council of Ministers. who usually represent the majority of the Chamber of Deputies, which corresponds to our House of Representatives, to constitute the Senate a high court to try any one for an attempt on the safety of the State. The possibility of high treason on the part of the President, or on the part of contumacious Ministers retaining office in the teeth of a vote of want of confidence, is provided for by the organic law of July 16, 1875, which empowers the Chamber of Deputies, on its own initiative to impeach Minis ters, and even the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

When sitting as a court of impeachment however, the French Senate is presided over by its own President, and not, as in the case of the United States Senate, by the Chief Justice of the highest national court. The French Senate's power to sit as a high court of justice was used in the case of Gen. BOULANGER, who falled to appear for trial and was condemned in his absence t is now being used, as we have said to the second time in the history of the Third Republic for the purpose of trying alleged accomplices in the coup d'état which had been planned for the day of President FAURE'S funeral.

## The Moth-Eaten Uniform

There has been much curious speculation as to the view which Mr. BRYAN himself takes of his military career during the war with Spain. Alert vanity invariably finds a theory compatible with its own comfort. Just what Mr. BRYAN's theory is, has not

been known until now. At O'Neill, in Nebraska, on Monday evening, somebody in the audience which the former Colonel of Infantry was addressing asked why BRYAN didn't go to Cuba. This was the answer, returned with a promptness indicating that the question had been expected sooner or later, and the reply well thought out in advance :

"I offered my services to a Republican President the day that war was declared. That offer was never accepted. I then raised a regiment of my own. When the treaty of peace was signed I resigned ecause I believed this country was in more danger than Cuba, and I came home to fight Republic had five months of peace in the army, and have had constant fighting since I came out."

This is ingenious, but it won't quite wash. The truth of history requires that the BRYAN version of Mr. BRYAN's brief appearance in the rôle of a warrior be corrected by the facts and in the searching light of psychology.

What Mr. BRYAN perhaps believes himself, and certainly would like to have other people believe, is that disinterested patriotism spurred him to the front at the firing of the signal gun; that calculating jealousy vided that, when any of them died, his suc- at Washington consigned him to comparative inglorious camp services while he was burning for the battlefield; that he chafed and pined in inactivity until his country no longer had need of colonels of volunteers, and that he quit the army because duty called him back to the field of politics in order that he might exert his brains and lungs in opposition to the Re-

istration. The probable thing is that Mr. BRYAN sought military distinction chiefly because it looked at that time as if the Democracy was going to be the Go Ahead party in the United States. Much of the pressure upon the Government to open fire on Spain came lation; thus, eventually, all the Senators from Mr. BRYAN'S political associates. Events have moved so rapidly during the past eighteen months, and the attitudes of parties and party leaders have changed so considerably, that it almost requires an effort to remember that at the time when Deputies, of the members of the General Mr. Buyan put his uniform on, President McKinley was actually accused by Demo-

So the Colonel, foreseeing no political elected one delegate, but, by the law of future for a statesman without a war that year, the number of delegates in- record, put his uniform on and marched creases with the size of the commune, undaunted up to the very muzzle of the though much less than in proportion kinetoscope. Motives can seldom be to the population. It was because these proved; they must be inferred from words sommupal delegates form a large majority and actions. When FRANZ LISZT took holy electoral college in each depart- orders in 1865, after a musical career

ment and that thus the mode of choos- which had lasted then for forty-five years, a fested in his favor, new bands of armed friend met him in the street in Rome and tume. "It does look well on me, doesn't signal extension given to the constituencies | it?" remarked the new Abbé, compla- insurgent successes. Valentia, the mecently. The emotion which stirred Mr. result which GAMBETTA expected, about BRYAN's heart when he first put his uniform on was manifestly similar. If we are to judge from his attentions to the mirror and the camers, his poses before the The judicial functions of the French multitude, his theatrical self-displays, his Senate are not identical with those poseagerness at every opportunity to dismount from his noble war steed and mount out that the British House of Lords not Third Nebraska was a Colonel untilly for

As that was not exactly the sort of soldier ceded most at the front at that time, nobody was greatly surprised because the wisdom of superior military councils assigned Col. BRYAN at the outset to a camp we have said, a diplomatic rather than rather than to an expedition. If anybody suffered, it was the regiment which was eager to get to the front, and which might have got to the front if it had had the good fortune to be commanded by a real soldier.

> Mr. BRYAN'S explanation of his retirement from the army is likewise subject to revision. He resigned after many energetle efforts, which the country has not forgotten, to wet his regiment mustered out. There was yet service ahead for patriots. After the period of preparation and experience of routine which the camp had afforded him, it is highly probable that Col. BRYAN might have had the privilege of fighting for the flag in the Philippines, and of making there an honorable military record, provided the stuff was in him, as it was in Funston, for example, and in so many other gallant volunteers. But this purely political and exclusively pictorial Colonel had announced in advance that he did not care to see service so far away from home. He quit, as he now explains, "to fight the Republican party;" which has taken position squarely as the party of Go Ahead, while Mr. BRYAN's party has become avowedly and unblushingly the party of Surrender.

These are not exactly pleasant things t say of the amiable and loquacious gentleman from Nebraska, whose uniform is now food for the moths, while he himself is try ing to pose as a neglected war-god and suppressed hero.

#### Make an End of It.

While New York city is preparing, it behalf of the whole country, a noble wel come to Dewey, the Admiral of our Navy, there has arisen among the friends of Rear Admiral Schley a discordant and peculiar note of complaint. The Administration is again charged with barring SCHLEY from his deserts in assigning him to command in the South Atlantic, and with showing partiality for Sampson by putting him in command of the fleet awaiting Dewey's arrival. Indeed, this time the Schley party has cone so far as to send to the White House from Maryland, SCHLEY'S native State, a delegation headed by the Maryland Governor, to declare their dissatisfaction with the President's treatment of their favorite, and, in effect, to inform him that it must be changed or the State of Maryland will vote against the President's party this fall.

This remarkable proceeding caps a longcontinued course of resentment on the part of Schley's friends, in which the Administration, from its head through the Secretary of the Navy to various subordinates, has been denounced for favoritism, slander, malignity and even fabrication.

Now, the American public naturally objects to having the stigma of such gross accusations rest upon its Government, and it can be content with nothing short of the most conclusive and emphatic demonstration of their truth or falsity.

Schleyism is a craze not amenable to logic or to the ordinary records of fact. Documents already before the public prove Schley's incompetency as mander, insubordination, and conduct exhibiting those qualities of the coward for which Admiral Byng was shot. Since then he has been guilty of the astounding dishonesty of garbling the correspondence of the witness whose assistance he invoked to acquit himself before the public of a certain damaging charge. But the Schley agitation is a pernicious public seandal, insulting to the Administration and hurtful and shame ful to the Navy, and it should be stopped.

The one way to stop it is to order both SCHLEY and SAMPSON before a Board of Inquiry, so that awards and punishments, deserts good and bad, may be officially and finally defined and awarded.

Any action taken by the Administration between the battle of Santiago and the pres ent time, which might appear inconsistent with such a course, should be ignored.

Justice, the welfare of the naval service and the dignity of the country demand a Sampson-Schley Court of Inquiry. The lateness of the hour cannot properly forbid. If the gentlemen of the State of Maryland find Schley's dishonorable conduct no barrier to their affiliation with him and insist on making his case ground for changing the politics of Maryland, that cannot be helped. We respectfuly submit to the authorities in Washington that the orderassigning Schley to the South Atlantic should be revoked, that Sampson be at once taken off his ship, even though it bar him from the privilege of participating in the honors of Dewey Day, and that the two officers concerned be notified to come before a tribunal that will examine thoroughly and pronounce authoritatively upon the vexatious conflict over their services in the war with Spain. The President of this court, of course,

should be none other than GEORGE DEWEY, however unwelcome the task.

## The Revolution in Venezuela.

When Venezuela last voted for President of the country, in 1897, Gen. ANDRADE, the staunch supporter of Gen. Crespo and member of his Cabinet, was declared elected. A publican party and the Republican Admin- cry of fraud was raised by Chespo's opponents and this was the beginning of the troubles that have led to the present revolution. ANDRADE was duly inaugurated, but his enemies declared he would not serve his term out. They bided their time, however, for the Government was strong in the east, and the new President was an able man and a successful soldier, impossible to resist without a formidable organization. Disaffection was quietly nurtured among the mountains of the extreme west, where most Venezueian revolutions have first seen the light, and it was not until a few weeks ago that the leaders of revolt felt strong enough openly to attack the Government and take the field against ANDRADE.

The President and his party seem to have underestimated the strength of the hostile movement. There were only a few Government troops in Los Andes and in less than a week that State on the western frontier was completely in the hands of Gen. Castro, the insurrectionary leader. The prevailing sentiment in the northwest States was openly mani-

insurgents came into view from the scaexpressed surprise at the change of cos- board southward and the advance toward the east began. Last week was filled with tropolis of the western part of the republie, fell into Gen. Castro's hands after a hard fight, and the insurgents advanced eastward toward Caracas along the Great Venezuelan Rallroad that was completed between those cities in 1894. It is also said that the insurgents have captured Puerto Cabello, the port of Valencia and the resounding stump, the Colonel of the the finest on the north coast of South America. At last accounts, the main insurgent force had advanced along the railroad toward the capital as far as Maracay, eighty miles from Caracas; and the national forces held the railroad at Victoria, twenty miles east of the insurgent front, to check at that point further advance toward the seat of government.

It is long since a revolt has so imperilled the Government and no one knows what the issue will be. The country has seemed recently to have had a good start on the road to prosperity. Venezuela, with its fruitful soil and the differing climates that give much variety to its products, should become one of the most flourishing of the Latin republics. But insurrections have been the bane of the land, unsettling every phase of industry, just as time and again they have shifted the boundaries of the States. It is to be hoped that the country will never again be afflicted with such a series of civil wars as that ending in 1873. when so many men had fallen that the women outnumbered them about onefourth, and the cattle of the llanos were reduced in numbers from 5,000,000 to less than 1,400,000.

#### McLean to Hay.

The labored reply of Mr. McLEAN to Mr. HAY in the Cincinnati Enquirer gives a pretty fair idea of the force of the impact of the Secretary's letter to Chairman Dick.

Mr. McLean is apparently well satisfied with his own performance, for he not only prints it in double measure on his editorial page in type larger than his editorial type, but also surrounds it with a beautiful border of a pattern that looks like a procession of wild ducks on the wing.

We regret to say that Mr. McLEAN'S reply is far less interesting and important from the intellectual point of view than it is typographically. If the Democratic can didate for Governor of Ohio ever possessed any logic, any wit, any power of effective literary penetration, all these faculties flew away with the wild ducks when he undertook to answer Secretary HAY.

For example: The platform upon which Mr. McLean is now standing accuses the Administration of having made a secret alliance with England. The Secretary of State disposed of this untruth specifically and finally. He said in his letter to Mr. DICK:

"There is no alliance with England or with any other Power under heaven, except those known and published to the world, the treaties of ordinary nternational friendship for purposes of busines and commerce. No treaty other than these exist none has been suggested on either side; none is in ontemplation.

How does Mr. McLEAN's wild duck-en circled manifesto meet this square denial of the Ohio platform lie? Thus:

"Col. Har loudly protests against the charge that he Republican Administration favors an alliance with Great Britain. Whether all the 'spooning' and ovesick demonstrations which have been publick going on so long have yet led to a secret marriage will be better known when the people are parmitted o see the hand of the Administration in the Alas kan boundary game now being secretly played. promises that 'an amicable arrangement will be eached.

That is a sample of the Hon. JOHN H McLean's reply through the Cincinnati Enquirer to the straightforward English and smashing logic of that sure-enough citizen of Ohio, the Hon. JOHN HAY.

Hardly worth the fine display of border

## Those Devil Fish Chasers.

The Trust Conference of Governors and Attorney-Generals which meets at St. Louis to-day is or was intended to consider what should be done by the State for the regulation or suppression of Trusts and to secure uniformity of State legislation on the sublect. Governor Savers of Texas, who summoned the Governors and Attorney-Generals, sought to confine the discussion within the limits mentioned, but it is doubtful if any rules will dam the enthusiasm of such harriers of the Octopus as the Hon. JEFF Davis, Attorney-General of Arkansas, is. Still, Federal legislation is outside of the province of the St. Louis meeting, if the original specifications are followed.

The Chicago Trust Conference was debating society. The St. Louis meeting starts with the proposition that Trusts are wicked and is to decide what sort of sentence should be pronounced against them.

Underneath this St. Louis show, Demo cratic pipes have been laid. It was meant to be a Democratic demonstration, and if Republican Governors and Attorney-Generals stay away, the Democrats will toyously shout that the Republican party is the party of Trusts, and that the Democrats are the only fellows who really want to carve the Octopus.

The truth is that there can be no political issue on Trusts. Both great parties and all other parties will utter generalities ranging from the improving-virtuous style to the apoplectic-savage. The agitation against Trusts is a mere passing squali of balderdash and humbug, but all political sails will be adjusted to meet it.

The Chicago Chronicle says that the Demo cratic blowers of the anti-monopoly horn are going to have a Democratic anti-Trust conference in Chicago or Cincinnati in Octoer. They can't rid their noddles of the idea that the Octopus is Democratic meat. The old rascal is common property, and nobody has a monopoly of the privilege of throwing stones at him.

In its report of the speech of Mr. WIL-State campaign at O'Neill, Neb., on Monday, the Journal of this town says:

" Leferring to the Republican claim of prosperity as a justification of the gold standard, Mr. Buran pointed out that in six months succeeding Mr. Mc failed than in the corresponding period of the pre vious year."

Assuming that this report is correct, and there is no reason to believe that it is incor-BRYAN has publicly made the above statement, after its absolute and ridiculous untruth has been demonstrated.

The career of CHARLES PATRICK DALY, who died in New York yesterday at the age of 83, is delightful to contemplate, as a life of boyish energy and maniy effort and ambition crowned with success. Judge Daly's char acter as a public man was of the highest. He was a most earnest and conscien tious student in the profession in which he gained distinction, and he had a charming bent for all life's intellectual and mathetic niceties.

His domestic happiness was great, and it overflowed abundantly and affectionately to his innumerable friends, with no less spontaneity and genuineness of feeling to the young than to the old. His was a very interesting and admirable life, and all may well rejoice that honors rewarded it and dignity and peace marked its close.

It is not queer that the Democratic party after demanding in its platform of 1802 "the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control" trusts, "together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary," did nothing whatever to put a hook in the jaw of those leviathaus when it was in power. If, as most of the Democratic thunderers shout the protective tariff is the most fruitful source of trusts, why did the Democrats, contrary to their solemn promise, continue instead of amashing protection? The whole hullabaloo was mere humbug and pretence in 1892 as it is in 1890. It was and is the patter of fakirs try ing to gull the public.

Poor, struggling France cannot undo her wrong to Darryve, but she can order him to retire from the field by the pusilianimous road of pardoning him. Daxypus has the consolation of knowing that the world does him the justice which he in vain sought from his own country.

The Democratic orators from other States who are apouting in Kentucky seem to be very anxious to avoid the Hon, BILL GOEBEL. They usually say that they don't know Gorber, and have never read his election law; but, fellow citizens, it is of supreme moment that this grand old Democratic State shall show itself still true to Mr. BRYAN and the immortal principles of 1866. Even the Hon Joy Barrey will speak for BRYAN and the State ticket and the Constitution rather than for GOEBEL. But GORBEL doesn't care much who speaks or what is spoken so long as he is permitted to do the counting.

The masses do not share in the desire of the lasses to enslave a people desire as of and entitled a independence and self-government.—Denoming Park.

This imported lingo about "the masses and the classes" is a favorite with the Bryanite demagogue. It is as unreal and meaningless in the United States as are the Bryanit maginary portraits of the horrors of the crime of 1873, the impoverishment of the people, the paralysis of industries and the massacre of enslavement of the innocent and inoffensiv Tagals.

In describing his gifted kangaroo, Pro-ARTEMUS WARD of Baldwinsville seems to have prefigured the Hon. JOE SAYERS, Governor of Texas. That statesman was at St. Louis try ing to smash the immense businesses calle trusts. At the same time he is trying t induce capitalists and business men from a parts of the country to attend the State Indus trial Convention, which is to most in Dallas Oct. 20. "for the purpose of vitalizing industry in Texas and convincing thoughtful investors of what is not generally known, i. e that Texas possesses advantages superior t any other section of the Union for diversific industry. Texas possesses great natura advantages, but she also possesses certain pol ticians who are either natural fools or pestilen demagogues. SAYERS and the Texas Legisla ture have been clubbing business out of th State. So it is curious to find the Governo trying to attract business into the State.

A "massmeeting" of anti-Imperialists to be held in Chicago in October. The faithfu rom all parts of the country are expected to erowd into Cook county. It has not been decided whether the grand demonstration wil be given in Prof. J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN' library or the Hon. EDWIN BURRITT SMITH' smoking room.

Yesterday the League of American Muni cipalities heard these cautious utterances driv rom the lips of the Hon. SUCKER ROD JONES Mayor of Toledo:

"We have a nation in which a few are wealthy, few are in what may be called comfortable circum stances, vast numbers are propertyless and million are in pauperism and crime."

The Hon. SUCKER ROD JONES has a call mathematical, statistical mind. He loather exaggeration. He worships accuracy. ought to be Superintendent of the Census in

## \$300,000 GIFT TO DARTMOUTH,

#### Edward Tuck Presents an Endowment Fun in Memory of His Father.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 19 .- The exercises of Dartmouth Night" this evening in the old shapel closed with the announcement by President Tucker of the transfer during the day of securities to the value of \$300,000 to the trus trees of Dartmouth College, the gift of Mr. Ed ward Tuck of the class of 1862, as a memoria to his father, Amos Tuck, of the class of 1835 and a trustee of the college from 1857 to 1869 The only conditions attaching to this gift are that it shall be held as a separate fund bearing the name. "The Amos Tuck Endowment Fund;" that the securities in which it is give shall not be changed during the lifetime of the denor without his consent, and that the annua income (\$12,000 at present) shall be applied exclusively to the purposes of instruction. Th

fund is not to be used for buildings. Edward Tuck, the donor of this fund, is native of Exeter, N. H., and a graduate of Phillips Academy, 1858. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1862. Soon after leaving col lege he entered the diplomatic service and to the year 1865-66 was United States Vice Consul in Paris. He attracted the attention of Mr John Monroe of the firm John Monroe & Co., bankers, in New York. Mr. Tuck was asked to enter the employ of that firm, in which he to enter the employ of that firm, in which he became a partner in 1871. He retired from active business in 1881. Mr. Tuck is now a director in the Chase National Bank of New York, and is interested in various railway and industrial enterprises in this country. His residence is in New York and in Parts.

Amos Tuck, whose name the fund lears, was one of the organizers of the anti-siavery party in New Hampshire. He was twice elected to Congress, 1817-1851, taking his seat with Joshua R. Giddings and John G. Palfrey. He was a rised of Abraham Lincoln and one of the committee to inform him of his nomination for President.

## Decline of Christianity in Japan.

From the Chris fan Intelligencer There has been a decline of interest in Christianit Japan since the success: u war in China produced a high degree of national self-confidence among the Japanese. The crewas heard everywhere, "Japan for the Japanese." One result was religious, and breams manifest in a decline in the number of co. verts to the Clr tan faith, and a falling of in the nembership of the Christian churches. Not a few abandoned Christ anity. At the same time the pol loy of some of the missions was modified. Self sup-port was more and more in-sated on both in relation to churches and schools. Contemporary with thes influences has been perhaps a decline, under the power of an increasing materialism, in the interest LIAM J. BRYAN in opening the Democratic and the prayers of the churches which have estab

lished the missions. But there remains a strong body of Japanese Christians and of wise men who, while they are not professing Christians, favor Christianity as an ele-vating force morally and intellectually, and contribute to various Christian institut ons. There are many tried and true Christians in official positions, and the number of steadfass atherests to the Christian faith continues large. Under the new treaty which throws the whole Empire open to all nations, a desire has arisen to learn English, and the Bible rect, this is the second or third time that Mr. | is sought after as a text book in English. Mission English.

> Chocolate for the Militia. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NO. In Your ISSUE of ti-lay I saw that some of the militia are anticipating a shortness of grab, or a dittion to of getting it

Allow an old soldier to suggest a hint from his experience that will fully guard against any such misfortune.

If they will provide themselves with half a dozen or more stocks of prepared chocolate in their side pockets as commissary stores, they can effectually alauy time appears their hunger and restore their waning skeugth. F. W. ABMSTRONG, "Harris Light."

on "Dewey Day."

THE QUESTION OF IMMORTALITY. The Soul, Like Matter, Imperishable and Indestructible.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with a good deal of interest the letters of "Andrew Forsythe" and "J. O." on immortality in to- fay's Sux. Both assume too much, They ought to show that the soul is mortal There is not a particle of proof for asserting that the soul dies with the body. The affirmative is not he who asserts immortality, but it is he who says the soul is mortal. Hence, according to the rules of logic, they must prove that the soul is mortal. In fact, the presumption is in favor of the continued existence of the soul The only kind of destruction which expe-

soul," says a gifted writer. Mr. Forsythe says, "If a man die shall he live again?" He implies that we have it in our power to decide the question. He evidently meant will be live again? A Scottish society once debated the question. "Shall the earth be destroyed by fire?" An Irish wit said, "I don't know, I have not heard the debate." I should be very much pleased to hear Mr. Forsythe's

rience makes known to us in nature furnishes

no analogy with an extinction of the human

eason for stating that the soul cases to be.
"J. O." speaks of electricity being completely destroyed, or annihilated. The ablest modern chemists tell us that in all so-called transformations and transmutations of bodies nothing substantial periabes. If there is a change it is accidental and external to the atoms, which continue unchangeable. Many others say that they can prove a capacity of change and transformation in the atoms, as Pelouze, Fremy, Watt, Bertholot, Thomas of Aquin and all his followers. It is true we do not know what an atom is (Stockardt, p. 486; Wurtz, "Atomic Theory:" Armstrong and Meldola in Encyclo padia Britannica; Wurtz, p. 331; and Max well in Encyl. Brit. in his article on "Atom." All, however, agree that there is nothing lost When sulphur is combined with iron we get sulphide of iron, and the weight of the latter is exactly equal to the iron and sulphur combined. Matter, (Youmans p. 281) is imperishable, but the forms are destroyed. But what chemist or philosopher ever maintained that anything that ever existed was completely destroyed or annihilated? The indestructibility f matter is an axiom with physicists and

chemists. It is indeed true that it is a puzzle to philoso phers of the heathen school to understand why any immortal soul is united to a mor tal body. Plato thought it was a punishment for past offences. But Christian philos ophy explains the enigma. It is also hard to understand how the soul can reason v organs of sense, but it is equally as hard to inderstand how it reasons with them.

But suppose we cannot prove with a certainty that the soul is immortal and spiritual, are we justified in denying it? Scotus, the keenest o dialecticians, and his school maintain that the arguments for the immortality of the soul are not conclusive, and contend that they have only a certain probability, although the intellectual glants of all ages try to show the im mortality of the soul by a metaphysical and moral demonstration. But Scotus did not deny immortality. Plato, Socrates, Cicero and a host of the brightest and best of antiquity taught it without suggestions from the Evan gelists. Then, again, Tertullian, Melito, Lactantius, Alexander Hales and, probably Bonaventura, argued that the soul is corporeal; but one of them denied its immortality. Even Augustine, who agreed with Plato that the sou is a simple substance, considered its simplicity merely relative compared with the body. Th Fathers of the Christian Church say that Aristotle held that the soul was not immortal certainly do not believe them. At best is doubtful what he believed on the matter. Now, Newman believed in a God and in Christianity on a probability; that probabilities which did not reach to logical certainty sufsed for mental certitude. And the certitude thus brought about equalled the strictest so entific demonstration. He wrote a book 'Grammar of Assent," to explain the abov think I should be able to persuade Mr. For sythe that his soul is immortal if he should

ead Newman's great masterplece. TRENTON, Sept. 16. SCHOLASTICUS

## An Argument That There is No Life After

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Faith in the mmortality of the soul is a belief in the endless existence of a spiritual life, something independent of man's corporeal existence. For the full comprehension of such faith it would istence before birth as well as after death Now, there is some evidence of coming life a short time before birth, but there is no traval or any other evidence of man's life after death Mankind and all animal creation is the pro luction of nature, the sole omnipotent power

of the universe. Nature has never in all its ramifications of living products, animal and vegetable, ever presented an example of life after death.

No creed or dogma as to future existence can be sustained by any evidence from nature. which, in its absolute omnipotence, is the sole arbiter of all creation, life and death.

There is no power which can divert the funda mental law of nature from its universal course of causing death to become the final conclusion

Therefore, in accordance with nature's unchangeable law, death is the end of the cor poreal and spiritual existence of all mankind. To become reconciled to this inevitable conclusion of life, man has only to honestly conform to the immortal rule for human conduct by always doing unto others what he would have them do unto him. That comprehensive rule is all the creed of sublime faith necessary for man's happiness in life.

BOURER LINTHALL WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.

Do Men Really Believe in Immortality To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I read, to-day, an anecdote in a religious paper which raises the question in my mind if people really believe in an immortality of perfect happiness in a future state. It is the story of a little girl at a summer hotel, who exclaimed "how nice! when she was told that a little playmate "had gone to live in Heaven with Jesus," where she would meet her little sister and two of her brothers, who had gone before.

That was an instance of unquestioning belief. and like belief in all Christians would make death a joyful translation both for themselves and for those they love. If we are confident of making infinite gain by dying, have no doubt on the subject, why should we not be gind to die; and how selfish it is for us to lament because those we love have won the prize by pass-

ing into the better life a little before ourselves, If men really believed in immortality as Christianity teaches it, wouldn't the whole course of human conduct be changed? Why should they to!! and strive for temporal profit when their only satisfactory and ever-lasting life is not to begin until after death? Why should they expend their anxiety n heaping up wealth for themselves and their children and chasing earthly glories when they believe with a faith which passes knowledge that all this strife is silly vanity, as compared with the real fullness of joy and opportunity in a life beyond the grave? Of what consequence is anything that happens in this mortal life by the side of an everlasting life

If people believed as this little girl believes in the actuality of future and immortal existence and perfect happiness, what else would they do, what other thought would be in their minds except by fulfilling the conditions of at-mission to get a title to the mansions in the skiper.

ini-sion to get a title to the mansions in the skies?

The argument is constantly used that mennaturally and univer-ally believe in immortality. It seems to me, on the contrary, that their whole procedure in this life indicates that their whole procedure in this life indicates that at the bottom of their hearts they have not such faith, or that, at most, it is but a diminal dountful hope. Preachers of Christianity, more especially at this time, are laying stress on ameliorating earthly lives, worthless as they are except as a preparation for the life to come if they believe honestly the Christian doctrine of immortality taught by them.

Do men really believe in this dogma of immortality? Certainly, they don't act as if they did.

New York, Sept. 10.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

THE DREYFUL VERDICT IN CANADA.

#### Used by Radical British Papers to Excite Feeling Against French Canadlans.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18 .- A controversy arise ing out of the Drevfus verdict has been added to the agitation over the language question in Manitoba. The comments upon it in some of the English papers were neither wise nor generous, and in some cases were so offensive in their appreciations of France and the French in general as to rouse the susceptibilities of the FrenchCanadians throughout the country. The retorts of the French press have not been about as to calm the discussion, and one of the local English prints which distinguishes itself by the virulence of its anti-French sentiment, and cases the French papers of trying to introduce the Drorfus question into Canadian politica. The general result is an increase of the tension between the two races-already sufficiently

The general result is an increase of the tension between the two races—already sufficiently great owing to the scrious losses of the suspended bank Ville-Marie, which, although bearing an attractive French name, was managed entire y by British-Canadians.

Some of the more mederate of the English papers see the mistake made by the ultra-British party, and are counseiling Mr. Hugh John Macdonald not to press his obnoxious language bill in Manitoba which, they acknowledge, is uncalled for. To an outsider this seems the wisest course. In the present state of Canadian politics everything that addis to the complications existing emperis the stability of the Confederation. Sectionalism is raising its head in the manitime provinces of the East and in British Columbia in the west, and there are already symptoms that the commercial interests of the country are lessinning to suffer through the play of conflicting interests.

The root of the matter is in Canada's colonial position, and in the subservience of her interests to those of a country in another hemisphere in whose management of general affairs she has no say. The injury to Canada is further aggravated by the existence of a party that is more British than the English themselvas, and that in the main really care less for Canada and England thun they do for their own particular and private interests, while entertaining a strong attachment to the country of their origins were many of their own relatives who had fought and shed their blood in defence of the Union when Canadians, while entertaining a strong attachment to the rocker origins were giving aid and countor to those who were many of their own relatives who had fought and shed their blood in defence of the Union when Canadians of other origins were giving aid and countor to those who were many of their own relatives who had fought and shed their blood in defence of the Union when Canadians of other origins were giving aid and countor to those who were striving to overthrow it. The un-Canadians described are pl

# The Havana "Reconcentrado" and the War Department.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the Washington Times of the 17th appeared the following statement from Seffor Arnauto, one of the editors of El Reconcentrado, a paper lately suppressed by Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, Cuba.

"In Cuba we have laws to punish libel and blackmail and to suppress obscane and vile publications. We can prove to the President that Secretary Root eriously erred when he said in his statement which he gave to the press the other day: 'It is to be regretted that the persons responsible for the publication cannot be criminally punished.

"What we complain of is Gen. Ludlow's ccar-like act. Heignored the law to which we were amenable if we blackmailed and libelled people and published a vile sheet, as he charges and as Secretary Root says in his enforsement."

The pair of precious scoundrels, of whom Arnauto is one and Cervantes the other, seek to trail a red herring over the scent of the filth engendered by their despicable actions and utterances in Et Reconcentrado. As a resident of the city of Havana during the time when the incidents occurred which led up to the suppression of this paper, the writer is in a posi-

tion to know the why and wherefore of the action taken by Gen. Ludlow. In the first place it may be admitted that there is a law on the statute book of Cuba punishing libel and blackmall. When committed by a newspaper the law does not hold the journal, its editor or proprietor responsible nowever, and this is the milk in the occount, but the writer of the offending article. As a consequence such men as the editors of the Reoncentrado hire some malefactor imprisoned concentrade hire some maistactor imprisons for a long time, who has little or no money, to sign their libelious effusions and assume the responsibility of having written them. The party libelied, knowing the situation, has no redress and is obliged to submit in silence or take personal vengeance on those whom he

sign their libelious effusions and assume the responsibility of having written them. The party libelied, knowing the situation has no redress and is obliged to submit in silence or take personal vengeance on those whom he knows to be the real authors, if legally not liable. Arnauto and Cervantes have each built up a reoutation as bold and successful dielits, end, relying upon that, have builted insulted and outragad all who have in any way failed to pay them the proper subserviency.

One Instance of the manner in which people are brought to their kness by them may be cited. A certain distinguished (?) General of the Cuban army, more distinguished for his absence from the field than presence during the last rebellion, and who clams royal descent, ordered some clothes from a tailor. The tailor knowing the truly royal habit of not paying indulged in by the distinguished General, sent his bill and the clothes C. O. D. This outrags upon the royalty and hoar of the General in question could not be suffered to pass in silence, so he sees his dear friends Atmatto and Cervantes and the next issue of their paper has an article steered in venom, denouncing the poor tailor and all his family. Quick to see the point, and knowing the fulfility of an appeal to that law, so ample to punish blackmail or libe, the tailor made a virtue of necessity, sent the clothes to the great one, with an humble apology, and made bold to hope that his great Excellency would forgive his error and not ruin his business. Of course this action produced its intended effect, and the Reconcentrado felt compelied to announce that it had unwittingly injured a most worthy and innocent man. Plenty of cases could be clied where the reputation of the wives, daughters and sisters of prominent men had been wantonly assalled in order to wring some view of the season that the development of the wives, daughters and sisters of prominent men had been wanted the present time.

The reason why Gen. Ludiow suppressed this foul disgrace to pournalism was not because

the information be caused will get from tien Brooke and Ludlow, will do anything for the mea. The only error Gen. Ludlow male was permitting them to leave Havana before the latter suitably punished.

New York, Sept. 10.

A. M. Ballex.

## Amateur Music in North Carolina.

From the R Ceigh News and Observer. Wilson, N. C., Sept. 16.-The musical entertainment given last night under the excellent management of the highly accomplished Miss Bessie Worthington was a triumph of arti-

Bessie Worthington was a triumph of artistic colliure. A thousand ripples of inaghter danced upon that current of entertainment, for it with the rarest grouping of linest manual theory and it wove around the heart that stell if witherry under which the intoxica ed so her witherry under which the intoxica ed so her sieps in a delirum of delight.

In a difficult to one own superb hours bleist witherry under which the intoxica ed so her brilliant powers to enhance the glory-ratio of the respondent and exquisite occurrent when she first made her appearance all wire charmed with the beauty of her lovely face the graceful carriage of her tantifiess figure, and the spirking radiance of her witherr-input ing and love-venting cres. But when she cannot be perfulled that the deep turobleng occurrent melody all hearts floated out men the transporting tides to the deep turobleng occur of estatic rhapsouls, and the charms of hat sentendent in a first angel of being.

Miss Mamie Robons, formerly of Raleigh, but whom Wilson now claims for one of the grand queens regional to that readment and sweetest strains that ever rippled from human fips. Les, every note was as pure in the soul of an angel's prayer and as sweet as the breath of vernal breezes when whisperiad love to violets.